*Araştırma Makalesi*

# A RESEARCH ON THE TURKISH TRANSLATIONS OF THE NEOLOGISMS IN *THE HANDMAID'S TALE* BY MARGARET ATWOOD[1]

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***Abstract***

This study investigates the neologisms in Margaret Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale and the translation techniques used when rendering them into Turkish. The term neologism can be explained by new words or words with new senses. In this article, the neologisms found in the corpus are identified and later categorized according to Peter Newmark's neologism types. Followingly, the utilized technique or techniques are described using a compilation we came up with combining a variety of translation techniques that are mainly taken from Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir's work. The neologism-specific translation techniques were determined and then, the data that do not fit into the categories were revealed. These non-conforming examples enabled us to detect categories that are not present in Newmark's neologism classification. In addition to that, we detected some translation techniques which could be included in neologism translation technique compilations. From this perspective, our study tests the preferred models of neologism categorization and translation techniques in practice, and the most frequently used techniques in neologism translations were determined. Finally, the data we obtained here were compared with the results of other studies in the neologism translation literature to make our findings more concrete.

***Keywords:*** *Neologism, Translation Techniques, Neologism Types, Neologism Translation.*

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# MARGARET ATWOOD'UN *DAMIZLIK KIZIN ÖYKÜSÜ* BAŞLIKLI ESERİNDEKİ NEOLOJİZMLERİN TÜRKÇE ÇEVİRİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

## *Öz*

*Bu çalışma Margaret Atwood'un Damızlık Kızın Öyküsü başlıklı eserindeki neolojizmleri ve neolojizmlerin Türkçeye çevirisinde kullanılan çeviri tekniklerini incelemektedir. Neolojizm terimi yeni sözcükler ya da yeni anlamlı sözcükler olarak açıklanabilir. Bu makalede bütüncedeki neolojizmler tespit edilmiş ve sonrasında Peter Newmark'ın neolojizm türlerine göre sınıflandırılmıştır. Ardından neolojizmlerin Türkçeye çevirilerinde kullanılan teknikler Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir'in çeviri teknikleri derlemesindeki tekniklere göre incelenmiştir. Eldeki neolojizmlerde kullanılan tekniklerin belirlenmesiyle sınıflandırmalara uymayan veriler açığa çıkartılmıştır. Dışarıda kalan bu veriler Newmark'ın çalışmasında bulunmayan neolojizm kategorilerini belirlenmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Buna ek olarak, bazı çeviri tekniklerinin Molina ve Albir'in çeviri teknikleri derlemesinde yer almadığı belirlenmiştir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında çalışmamız seçtiğimiz neolojizm sınıflandırması ve çeviri tekniklerini uygulamadaki halini incelemektedir. Aynı zamanda eldeki makale neolojizm çevirilerinde en sık kullanılan çeviri tekniklerini ortaya koymaktadır. Son olarak çalışmamızdan elde ettiğimiz sonuçlar neolojizm çevirisi araştırmaları alanındaki diğer çalışmaların sonuçları ile karşılaştırılmıştır.*

***Anahtar kelimeler:*** *Neolojizm, Çeviri Teknikleri, Neolojizm Türleri, Neolojizm Çevirisi.*

## INTRODUCTION

In *1984*, the famous dystopian work of George Orwell, Big Brother utilizes language as a propaganda tool to have more power over people. People ought to use a language, Newspeak, a precise language that has no individual associations or usage. The terms "Big Brother" and "Newspeak" are neologisms that already exist in the language, but they acquire a new sense within the context of the novel and are only two examples of many other neologisms present in the text.

Louis-Sébastien Mercier was the first researcher to mention the concept of neologism and he described it as "supporting the lexis with new words or senses" (Mercier, 1801). Therefore, neologisms can be newly coined or acquired, or they could be existing words with new senses.[*] Similarly, Berke Vardar (1988, p. 223)

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[*] The concept of neologism is transferred into Turkish as a *new word*, *new saying*, *new expression*, *new element*, and *neologism*. The reason we preferred to use Mercier's term is, as stated above; neologisms are not only new words but also old words with new senses. Another motive for choosing this equivalent is because when a back translation into English and German is performed the expressions "new word" and "neues Wort" occur. These back translations do not involve the same semantic load of "neologism" in English, or "Neologismen" and "Neuwortschöpfung" in German. Within the scope of this research,

refers to neologism in his work called *Açıklamalı Dilbilim Terimleri Sözlüğü* [Annotated Glossary of Linguistics]" as follows:

> "*new-formed, or used again after being forgotten for some time, [neologism] is the name of the same type of meaningful units which have been recently borrowed from another language or a dialect and acquired a new sense*"

With this definition, Vardar expanded the concept of neologism by including the words that are forgotten for some time and then started to be used again.

In the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Linguistics and Languages*, it is mentioned that neologisms are mostly encountered in technology, industry, politics, culture, or science, and neologisms are "newly introduced words or phrases that are accepted by some or all of the linguistic communities in order to describe the new concepts" (Bussmann et al, 2006, p. 794). However, neologisms are of central importance in the study of fiction, especially in science fiction and dystopian works.

Similar to Orwell's well-known work *1984*, neologisms that are frequently encountered in *The Handmaid's Tale* by Margaret Atwood have central importance. Many of those neologisms in Atwood's work are the constituent elements of the universe the writer tries to form. For this reason, the neologisms in the novel are not only linguistic elements but are the base of the semantic aspect of a text. In Newspeak, Orwell uses words such as "thinkpol" or "doublethink". These neologisms in particular are compound words allowing the reader to guess the meaning effortlessly. For example, "think" and "police" are the two linguistic units that form "thinkpol" and unsurprisingly this neologism is used to describe officials who constantly monitor and report people's ideas if they violate the rules of prescribed thinking. Unlike Orwell's Newspeak, Atwood not only used neologisms to form new words and collocations but also to omit the old senses of the existing words and to build new senses that are suitable and favorable for her work. This way, the neologisms have an organic bond with the text, as well as the language and the culture the text is in.

Due to these features, most of the time translators working with the translation of literary texts with many neologisms confront situations where they have to make specific decisions. This is because the neologisms have to present a clear meaning in the source text, language, and culture.

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neologisms will be accepted as a new word category like proper names, adjectives, or adverbs.

From this perspective, this study[†] aims to identify the neologisms in *The Handmaid's Tale*, categorize them, and describe the preferred translation techniques in the Turkish translation of the book. The data collection is based on Sevinç Altınçekiç and Özcan Kabakçıoğlu's translation. The first edition of this translation (Atwood, 1986) was published by Afa Yayınları, and the second edition was by Doğan Kitap (Atwood, 2017). There are very few differences between the two editions with no possibility of changing the data discussion. For this reason, a more recent edition has been chosen for analysis. The data obtained will be utilized to describe the most persistent neologism translation techniques. The secondary aim of our research is to test preferred neologism categorizations and translation techniques. Through this type of approach, we aim to examine the theorists' categorizations in practice and discuss possible additional categories. The research is based on the translation techniques by Molina and Hurtado Albir (2002) and the neologism categorization of Peter Newmark (1988). Many studies have been conducted in this area, none of which, however, focused on expressions or words with covert neologism features. These covert neologisms in Atwood's book refer to different meanings than their denotational meaning. Therefore, although they may look like regular words at first glance, they are understood to be a neologism after grasping the contextual factors and the author's universe.  Also, the majority of previous studies in this field were on technical neologisms which are dissimilar to the neologisms in literary texts. Furthermore, as of now, there is no previous neologism translation-related research neither on *The Handmaid's Tale* or any of Atwood's books in English-Turkish language pair.

## NEOLOGISM TYPES OF NEWMARK

As for translation studies research, Peter Newmark is one of the prominent theorists who worked with neologisms. The neologism categorization chosen for this study is based on Peter Newmark's *A Textbook of Translation* (1988). The reason why we find Newmark's classification fit is, compared to other researchers ( Delabastita, 2008; Pavel & Nolet, 2001) Newmark has proposed a higher number of categories. This variety in Newmark's classification is practical in terms of examining the broad array of data from literary texts. Other categorizations were limited and not convenient for this type of evaluation. Newmark also suggests translation techniques for each neologism type and introduces neologism types with many examples from different languages. In conclusion, the clear and comprehensive nature of Newmark's work and the suggested translation techniques were determining factors.

In *Textbook of Translation* Newmark proposes 12 types of neologisms and groups them into two categories: 1- Existing lexical items with new senses and 2- New Forms (Newmark, 1988, p. 140) (See. Table I)

**Table I:** Neologism Types of Newmark

| Neologism Types by Newmark | |
|---|---|
| **Existing lexical items with new senses** | |
| 1- Words | Words used differen from their denotational meaning |
| 2- Collocations | A juxtaposition of two or more linguistic units[‡] |
| **New Forms** | |
| 1- New coinages | New signs that did not exist in the language before i.e.:Bacardi, Schweppes |
| 2-Derived words (including blends) | New words are formed by using methods such as adding prefixes, suffixes, etc. i.e.: biotechnology- teleinformatics |
| 3- Abbreviations | Writing a word or phrase with fewer phonemes using the letters in it. i.e.:Prof. |
| 4- Collocations | New collocations existing of two or more linguistic units. i.e.:Real-time, token woman |
| 5- Eponyms | Any expression derived from a proper name, commonly used in specific areas i.e.: Joycean, Murphy's Law |
| 6- Phrasal words | Linguistic units involving a preposition and a noun i.e. *work-out, switch off,* generally consists of a verb and proposition or verb and adverb. |
| 7-Transferred words (new and old senses) | Words taken from another language and used unchanged. i.e.: Sari |
| 8-Acronyms (new and old references) | An abbreviation of a word or a phrase consisting of their initial letters i.e.: UNICEF. UNESCO |
| 9-Pseudo-neologisms | Words or phrases that are not neologisms, but appear to be one in the context. i.e.: Cell |
| 10-Internationalisms | The use of an equivalent of a neologism accepted by many languages with minor changes or with no change.i.e.: Quark, O.K. |

Reference: Newmark, 1988, p. 150.

For the translation of literary texts with many neologisms, of course, the translators have to apply different translation techniques. Molina and Albir, in their work "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach" suggested 18 translation techniques. These techniques are not particularly proposed for neologism translation. The reason we chose Molina and Albir for this study is the researchers have studied many translation techniques that were put forward before them and they came up with a new and inclusive set of techniques.

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[‡] See. Vardar, 2007, pp. 94-95.

**NEOLOGISM RESEARCH MODELS**

To date, a number of researchers presented neologism investigation models. Helge Niska is one of the researchers who examined the interpretation of neologisms (Niska, 1998). Niska collected data from professional interpreters to explore the ways they render neologisms. The collection methods were written feedback and survey, by this means Niska was able to conduct extensive research on the use of frequency of translation techniques. The interpreters Niska acquired the data from were all professionals such as sign language or court interpreters. From this perspective, Niska's research does not quite meet the needs of our study as interpreting and translating literary texts present distinctive challenges. Whether it is consecutive, simultaneous, or whispering, interpreting comes with a different set of praxes for the translator as the transfer happens at the speed of speech.

Another neologism-specific classification model belongs to Dirk Delabastita which he elaborated in his work called "Literary Style in Translation: Archaisms and Neologisms" (2008). Delabastita brought five techniques forward, but those techniques are not comprehensive enough to depict wide-ranging neologism translations. Also, Delabastita's set adopted more of a stylistic approach, unlike our study. The neologisms we studied here have many connotations and are mostly used as distinct from their lexical meaning, so our focus was more on the meaning rather than style. If it had been otherwise, some of the neologisms would have remained unnoticed.

Liu Hui's work (2014) also was studied to develop more profound research. Hui utilized data from the petroleum engineering field and introduced three neologism translation techniques. Hui's research is especially significant in terms of its emphasis on the familiarity between source and target cultures. Hui states that target and source languages can share many words, or one might have borrowed from the other, or these two languages could be socially, culturally, or religiously close. However, because of the field, in which their research was conducted, Hui's work is limited to technical neologisms and suffers to provide the necessary tools for our research.

Taking major research into consideration, we proceed with the review of research that preferred different translation techniques. Through other works focusing on literary texts, we were able to look at the data from above. Theodorus Diaz Praditya's research assessed the neologism translation quality in terms of accuracy and meaning transfer (n.d). After collecting and sorting the neologisms in George Orwell's 1984, Praditya defines the applied translation techniques. This research also utilizes Molina and Albir's Translation techniques and highlights the percentage of their use. Praditya's and our work resemble each other but for the aim of the studies, language pair, data results, and neologism features. In addition to that, while Praditya sought to present translation accuracy research, we aimed to

present an interpretation of translation practice to see how the techniques cover the translations made.

Another resembling analysis has been conducted by Litak who studied the neologism translation techniques and attempted to explain the translators' approach (Litak, 2013). Litak's corpus is also another science-fiction novel by J.R.R. Tolkien, this similarity is an important one as the same text types would likely present similar characters. Litak tries to explain translators' choices and highlights three motivations when explaining the frequency of the occupied translation techniques. Litak's study is remarkable because it addresses that neologisms do not only exist in technical texts.

Especially after the 2010s, neologism translation literature in Turkish can be considered as the first step towards a deeper understanding of neologism translation between Turkish and English ( see. Karakoç, 2014; Şafak, 2018; Apaydın, 2020). To our knowledge, there are not a large number of studies in this field. However, there are no prior studies examining subtitles or dub texts although the 2000s TV series became a prominent part of the Turkish-speaking audience's life and many of them involve neologisms.

A study by a Turkish scholar, Tuğçe Apaydın (2020) has focused on the abundance of translation techniques. Apaydın utilized Delabastita's classification to categorize the neologism translations. Apaydın's research investigates the neologisms from a classic, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Caroll who acquired fame through her rhetoric. Apaydın collects her data from three well-known translators and depicts the recurrence of the translation techniques.

Nihal Yetkin Karakoç also conducted some research in 2014 where they studied the neologisms in Generation X by D. Coupland. Yetkin Karakoç suggested that translations leaning only on structural calque and dismissing the semantic aspect are doomed the influence the meaning in a negative way. The result of this research claims that if translators fail to render the meaning, there will be misconnections between sentences and clauses (see. Karakoç, 2014).

Over time, secondary literature developed on the work of Riikka Kurki (2012). After Kurki's work, neologism translation research gained momentum and secondary literature started to be molded. In their master's thesis, Kurki gathered and analyzed the neologisms in the Finnish subtitles of the science fiction TV series "Stargate SG1". As a research model, Kurki has chosen Molina and Albir's translation techniques, and later in their work proposed a new set of techniques they combined with some additions and omissions to Molina and Albir's. Various studies also took these combined techniques by Kurki and tested them on neologisms from different text types (see. Fumani & Abdollahpour, 2017).

We decided on employing Molina and Albir's set of techniques in our research and there were several aspects of Molina & Albir's study that motivated us. Firstly, the

researchers have studied many translation techniques proposed before them and pooled a comprehensive set. Molina and Albir studied Newmark (1988), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Nida (1964), Margot (1979), and Vásquez-Ayora (1977) and aimed to overcome the terminology problem by comparing all techniques proposed. After carefully evaluating and examining all these studies, they named three issues: terminological confusion and overlapping terms, the confusion between the translation process and translation result, and lastly language pair and text pair linked confusions. From this perspective, Molina and Albir study plenty of previous techniques to organize and unify the terminology. Being aware of the fact that we will observe a variety of neologisms and examining them will require such a method as well, we proceeded with the set of techniques by Molina and Albir.

## THE TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES BY MOLINA AND ALBIR

The 18 translation techniques pointed out by Molina and Albir are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), transposition, and variation (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 509-511).

**Table II:** Translation Techniques by Molina and Albir

| | |
|---|---|
| Adaptation | To change an expression in the source text with its equivalent in the target culture  i.e.: Baseball (E) ⇒Fútbol (Sp) |
| Amplification | To add a word, an explanation, or a footnote to the translated text  i.e.:  (A) ⇒Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting (E) |
| Borrowing | To take a word directly from another language  i.e.: Pure: Lobby (E) ⇒Lobby (Sp) Naturalized: Meeting (E) ⇒Mitin (Sp) |
| Calque | Literary translation of a word or a phrase  i.e.: École normale (F) ⇒Normal School (E) |
| Compensation | To introduce a piece of information or a stylistic effect from the ST (source text) in another part of TT (target text)  as it cannot be reproduced in the same place in the TT i.e.: I was seeking thee, Flathead (E) ⇒En vérité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate (F) |
| Description | To describe either function or form of the linguistic element i.e.: Panettone (I) ⇒The traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve (E) |
| Discursive creation | To involve a meaning that is completely unpredictable in the ST i.e.: Rumble fish (E)⇒La ley de la calle (Sp) |
| Established equivalent | To use an equivalent that is present in dictionaries in TL (target language) or language in usei.e.: They are as like as two peas (E) ⇒Se parecen como dos gotas de agua (Sp) |
| Generalization | To render a linguistic element in ST into the TT by using a more general term i.e.: Guichet, fenêtre, devanture (F) fi Window (E) |
| Linguistic amplification | To add certain linguistic elements when forming the TT i.e.: No way (E) ⇒De ninguna de las maneras (Sp) |

| Linguistic compression | To synthesize the linguistic elements in the TT  i.e.: Yes, so what? (E) ⇒□¿Y? (Sp) |
|---|---|
| Literal translation | To translate word for word  i.e.: She is reading (E) ⇒□Ella está leyendo (Sp) |
| Modulation | To render the ST by changing the point of view, focus, or cognitive category i.e.: (A) ⇒□You are going to have a child (Sp) |
| Particularization | To include more precise or concrete terms compared to the expression in ST  i.e.: Window (E) ⇒□Guichet, fenêtre, devanture (F) |
| Reduction | To suppress an information item of ST in the TT i.e.: Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting (Sp) ⇒□(A) |
| Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) | To change linguistic elements in the ST with paralinguistic elements or vice versa. i.e.: Put your hand on your heart (A) ⇒□Thank you (E) |
| Transposition | To change the grammatical category of a word.e.: He will soon be back (E) ⇒□No tardará en venir (Sp) |
| Variation | To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements that influence some parts of linguistic variation such as changes in textual tone, style, and social dialect. |

Reference: Molina and Albir, 2012, pp. 509-510

For this study, data obtained from the *Handmaid's Tale* by Margaret Atwood will be categorized into the neologism types of Newmark and the techniques used in the Turkish translation of those neologisms will be examined using the translation techniques by Molina and Albir.

## *THE HANDMAID'S TALE* AND THE CONCEPT OF USTOPIA

Margaret Atwood comes up with the term "ustopia" by cojoining the words utopia and dystopia. Atwood introduces this term for the first time in her article "The Road to Ustopia" in *The Guardian*. *Ustopia* is an inclusive term that is suitable for both utopian and dystopian works. Atwood unfolds the reason why she employs the term as follows:  "(…) scratch the surface a little, and—or so I think— you see something more like a yin and yang pattern; within each utopia, a concealed dystopia; within each dystopia, a hidden utopia (…)"(Atwood, 2011, p. 85). Based on this perspective, Lauren J. Lacey also points out that the ustopian thought allows us to see beyond the binary (Lacey as cited in Rokka, 2016, p. 11).

*The Handmaid's Tale* takes place in Gilead which was known to be the USA. Following the assassination attempt on the president, the military takes charge of the government. Along with this new government, women's rights and responsibilities are redetermined and women are deprived of basic rights such as property, education, and employment. Furthermore, if a woman is too old to become pregnant, or she is infertile, lesbian, an opponent, pro-choice, non-white, or has a different religion, then they are assigned to manage toxic waste.

Women in the universe are categorized according to their duties and functions as Handmaid (Damızlık Kız), Martha (Martha), Wife (Eş), Econowoman

(Ekonokadın), and Aunt (Teyze). The Handmaids after which the novel is named, always wear red, and they are entrusted with the task of giving babies to men with a Commander (Komutan) title. Also, the narrator of the text is a Handmaid.

Men also have to live in a hierarchical setting that consists of Commanders (Komutanlar), Eyes (Gözler), Angels (Melekler), and Guardians. These people with precise job descriptions, responsibilities, and rights determined by the religious and political order, work to ensure a smooth functioning order in Gilead. After Handmaids receive a certain education in a place called Red Center, each is sent to a particular Commander's house. Handmaids are expected to not make their presence felt and serve as a nest for Commanders and Wifes. The narrator, Offred, is assigned to Commander Fred's household. As it is obvious from "Offred", the Handmaids' names are specified by the Commanders they are serving. "Offred" is derived from "of Fred", so it is also one of the many neologisms in the text.

The Wife of Commander Fred is Serena Joy who was a feminist author before the establishment of Gilead. Although she wanted to have a baby, like many others in the universe, Serena Joy is sterile as a result of the radioactive pollution and other environmental disasters, and she desperately needs Offred to have a baby from the Commander. Despite all attempts, Offred cannot get pregnant, and this is probably because the Commander is infertile as well. Finding this scenario very likely, Serena Joy forces Offred to have intercourse with the driver Nick. In this way, Offred can get pregnant and give this family a baby. A walking partner of Offred is Ofglen, and she tells Offred about an organization against Gilead, M'aidez, and asks Offred to become a spy for M'aidez. Meanwhile, Joy accuses Offred of stealing her belongings. Offred becomes suicidal because no matter what she does, her words will have no power over a Wife's statement. Hence, Offred would possibly end up being punished for a crime she did not commit. Offred escapes from all these by getting into a mysterious black van. At the end of the novel, the reader understands that the Gilead Republic is destroyed because there is an appendix. This appendix is a speech of an academician who worked on the audio recordings of Offred.

The neologisms of Atwood contribute to the hegemonic discourse in the text. For example, the word "ceremony" is rendered into Turkish as "Ayin" and it has a significantly different meaning than its denotational meaning. The most fertile days of Handmaids are determined and on those days this "ceremony" is performed. The word chosen to describe rape by such expression with a sacred and ritualized reference is an attempt to control the flow of ideas through language.

The concept of private property has been extended so much that it includes women. To illustrate, the Handmaids are named after the Commanders they serve such as "Offred, Ofglen." However, when "Offred" is separated as "Off" and "Red", it can be claimed that the rich character of this neologism is even more

obvious as it means "one of those who are not from the Reds" or "the one who runs away from Reds".

The examples mentioned until this point are somewhat effortlessly comprehendible. Yet, Atwood's work contains other neologisms that could easily remain unnoticed if not studied carefully. Therefore, it is a must to examine the structure of the literary work in order to successfully collect all neologisms. However, as for the translation of neologisms, this alone wouldn't be enough. No matter the type of neologism, the translators have to detect neologisms and come up with their translation solutions when rendering them into another language. The translation of Sevinç Altınçekiç and Özcan Kabakçıoğlu will be the object of this research as it presents a great example for this matter.

**METHODS**

It is possible to study ST (source text) or TT (target text) to collect the data for research. For this study, to examine translators' decisions and to reveal how the equivalents are bonded to the ustopic character of the text, a comparative analysis of TT and ST has been performed.

The first feature facilitating the detection of neologisms in the TT is the capitalization of the initial letters of certain words and phrases. Leaving the proper names out, most of the words starting with capital letters are identified to be neologisms. The meaning of some neologisms such as "Merkez" (Center), "Egzersizler" (Exercises), "Göz" (Eye), "Melekler" (Angels), "Soyunuk" (Undone), "Eşler" (Wifes), "Ekmek ve Bal" (Bread and Honey) could have easily been considered denotational if they were not written with capital initial letters in the TL (target language). However, the orthography of these expressions in the source and target text makes the reader think that the word is used in a different sense. Such examples also begin with a capital letter in the source text.

As some neologisms are written with lowercase letters, they are not easy to detect in ST. For example, neologisms such as "lady in waiting" and "ceremony" are transferred into Turkish respectively as "Bekleyen Kadın" and "Ayin", but their initial letters are capitalized in TT. This deliberate choice of translators appears to highlight neologism's critical position.

Also, the use of italics speeds up identifying neologisms. Transferred words such as "Humungous" and neologisms with new senses such as "habit" (kapama) are rendered into Turkish with stylistic alterations, so the reader could grasp that they encountered a neologism.

On the other hand, we were able to detect some of the neologisms owing to contextual factors. For example, words such as "martyr" (İnanç şehidi) and "mother" (anne) carry different meanings than their lexical meanings. To illustrate, one of the examples with no stylistic elements like italics, footnotes, or capital

initial letters, the neologism "mother" does not involve denotational meaning. "Mother" depicts Wifes for whom Handmaids are producing babies.

The primary feature of the SL (source language) is its use of definite and indefinite articles which enabled us to identify neologisms quite smoothly. As it is in the example of "The Manhattan Cleanup" (Manhattan Temizliği)", the collocation is written with an article. "The" is a definite article in English and it implies that the object is not a regular one, but there is a specific item the language user is referring to. For this reason, the articles in the SL are considered to be helpful for the identification, therefore the translation of neologisms.

When examining the TT, it is observed that some words or phrases were provided with editor or translator footnotes. Most of these expressions with additional information are neologisms. For example, at first, "Offred" appears to be a proper name, but the footnote in the TT reveals its neologism characteristic. The footnote states that "Offred" is not an actual proper name in the SL, but a new word, and many other characters in the novel are also named using this method (Atwood, 1992, p. 27).

Apart from that, when a comparative reading is performed it is noted that some expressions in the ST have different stylistic features than their counterparts in the TT. This situation is apparent in the translation of the abbreviation "POW Camps" into "Savaş Esirleri Kampları". Another example of this stylistic difference can be seen in the translation of "Mass Ave" into "Mass Avenue".

## PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH ANALYSIS

Based on Newmark's neologism classification, our list of neologisms include 160 neologisms. Out of 12 neologism types of Newmark, all types are present in the data we collected from our corpus except for the "phrasal words". Based on the data collection, we identified 50 "collocations", 40 "words with new senses", 20 "derived words, 15 "collocations with new senses", and 11 "eponyms". Remaining neologisms in the list are considered to be too low in number and therefore will not be studied in detail. A remarkable finding is the identification of 13 neologisms which we named "translation product".

**Table III:** The Number of Neologisms in the Corpus According To Newmark's Neologism Categories

| | |
|---|---|
| Collocation | 50 |
| words with new senses | 40 |
| derived words | 20 |
| collocations with new senses | 15 |
| translation products | 13 |

| Eponyms | 11 |
|---|---|
| Abbreviations | 3 |
| new coinages | 2 |
| İnternationalisms | 2 |
| pseudo-neologisms | 2 |
| Acronyms | 1 |
| transferred words | 1 |
| Total | **160** |

Reference: name deleted to maintain the integrity of the review process, 2021, p. 62

After the data found in *The Handmaid's Tale* is categorized, we identified 13 neologisms that do not fit into the neologism categories of Newmark. These expressions are unknown to the target reader. However, the source text reader is familiar with all of these expressions. In other words, the examples in this category are established for the source language, and they acquire neologism quality after they are transferred.

One of the neologisms in this category, "swoon" is written in italics in the source text, whereas another one "Humongous" is written in italics in the TT. 4 out of all 13 neologisms are described with the help of footnotes. For these neologisms, there are no footnotes in the ST. As it can be understood from these examples, these expressions, at least for some readers, could only be perceived as neologisms with the help of stylistic elements employed when translating.

However, when these expressions are studied in-depth, it is understood that some of them fit different types of classification. For example, "fraternize" is an example of "phrasal words" that we mentioned above as one of the lacking neologism categories in our data. This neologism exists as "fraternize with" in the ST. As a matter of fact, it also comes with a helping verb in TT as "fraternize etmek". For this reason, it is determined that when neologisms are not grouped into categories only considering their grammatical classifications, their character may vary and this could be deceptive. Although Newmark's theory also shows some of the neologisms could edge into more than one category, the theorist did not mention those types of neologisms in particular (Newmark, 1988). Another word in ST "sororize" is not a neologism in the SL and is available in SL dictionaries. However, the translators' choice of rendering this expression as "sororize etmek" in Turkish, turned the expression into a neologism. This is because even though the neologism "sororize" is clear to the source reader, it is not to the target reader as a result of the translator's choice. The translators could have chosen to render this neologism by using description or any other technique that could change the mentioned expression's neologism classification. So, some expressions could turn into neologisms through the act of translation, although their initial form and

meaning do not propose such features. We can have a more specific look at the neologisms such as "café u lait" which is a kind of "coffee with milk". This expression is not known to the TR, and can easily be freed from becoming neologism if a domestication technique is employed. Those expressions can somewhat have familiarity in the TL and this can be established by choosing a near-synonymous expression or a cultural equivalent. Because by using such a translation technique, this expression is no longer a neologism.

**Table IV:** Number of Translation Techniques Used In *The Handmaid's Tale*

| Neologism type / translation technique | calque | borrowing | established equivalent | couplet | discursive creation | description | compensation | amplification | adaptation | transposition | omission |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collocation | 33 | 1 | - | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Words with new senses | 1 | 4 | 22 | 2 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Derived words | 10 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Collocations with new senses | 9 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Translation product | - | 9 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Eponym | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Abbreviation | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| New words | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Internationalism | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pseudo-neologism | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transferred words | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acronyms | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 54 | 30 | 26 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

The translation techniques for this study are based on 18 translation techniques by Molina and Albir and two additional techniques. One of the additions is couplets which were also present in Theodorus Diaz Praditya's research. Praditya examined neologism Newspeak in 1984 by George Orwell and identified many translation techniques that are used together. Although the researcher did not name them as couplets, we did so as to conceptualize the matter. Referred to as couplet, triplet, and quadruplet, this translation technique is present in some translation scholars' research (see Newmark, 1988, p. 91).

The second additional translation technique is based on Riikka Kurki's work on the Stargate SG-1 TV series where the researcher examined the neologism translation techniques of the TV series subtitles. Kurki found out that the omission technique was employed when neologisms were transferred into Finnish. Molina and Albir did not include this technique in their work even though it was present in two of the theorists they studied: Vásquez-Ayora (1977) and Delisle (1993). The result obtained from Kurki's work influenced our decision to involve omission.

There are only 9 of Molina and Albir's translation techniques in the table as the data on hand did not cover other translation techniques. After the neologism translations are examined, it is observed that not all translation techniques of Molina and Albir were employed, possibly as a result of language pair and the text type.

As can be seen from the table, the most frequent technique is calque. 33 out of 50 collocations were translated by using calque. Molina and Albir define calque as "a literary translation of a word or a phrase" (Molina and Albir, 2002). The recurring employment of this technique shows that when rendering neologisms into the TL, lexical meanings of expressions were preferred. Calque is used in translating names of places, organizations, military units, vehicles, shops, and social classes, as well as many other culture-specific collocations. For example, cars carrying Wifes and Handmaids to the birth rituals are "Birthmobile"s and the translation of this neologism into "Doğumarabası" uses calque. "Compunumber" is translated as "Kompünumara" whereas "Computalk" is rendered as "Kompükonuş" in the target text (see Akyıldız, 2021, Appendix 1).

From this point of view, it can be claimed that the translators focused on the target reader because translators applied transcription for the "Compu-" suffix for these compound words to ensure that these expressions are adopted to the phonetical system of the target language. For the second part of the neologisms, it can be stated that the meaning of these neologisms became clear to the target reader by translators' choice of applying calque.

The collocations transferred by calque are shown to be meaningful for the TR. One of the neologisms "Outside woman" is translated as "Dışarlıklı Kadın" in the TL. This target expression is self-explanatory. Because in the target culture "domestic" poses a desirable characteristic for women, and there are many sexist idioms and phrases roughly equivalent to "have a roving eye" or "wifey material". The translators were able to adapt their decision of "Dışarlıklı" to the nature of the target language due to its sexist lexicon. "Dışarı" means "outside" in the target language, and by adding two suffixes, "lık" and "lı" which are respectively the equivalents of the "-ness" and "with" suffixes in the source language, translators were able to come up with a new and comprehendible expression. Therefore, one can say that calque is efficient in terms of transferring information about the universe of the novel.

The second most recurrent translation technique, borrowing, shows that the neologism in the SL is directly transferred into TL, unlike calque. Some of the neologisms transferred by applying this technique are transferred with also the help of transcription. The transcription was used to form the neologism in the TL concerning TL phonetic structure. Therefore, this translation technique, which could be considered source-oriented, puts the target reader in the focus, due to the translators' decision to involve footnotes. The borrowing technique was used in the translation of 30 of the existing 160 neologisms.

The third most frequent translation technique is the established equivalent and it is used 26 times. Molina and Albir define *established equivalent* as "To use an equivalent that is present in dictionaries in TL or language in use" (Molina and Albir, 2002). A remarkable example of the use of established equivalent is the translation of "suck". In the ST, this expression is used with two meanings. The initial meaning a reader gets from the "Aunt Lydia sucks" sentence is that Aunt Lydia is an evil, dull, or undesirable person. However, this word was deliberately chosen for its secondary meaning. As she is a religious worker, any sexual relationship between Aunt Lydia and another person is prohibited.

Couplet is the fourth most frequent translation technique based on the findings of this research. This technique is not involved in the unified set of techniques by Molina and Albir. We found that couplet has been employed 17 times for neologism translation. It is surprising to see that Molina and Albir did not involve this technique and with this data on hand we can suggest that couplet is detectable in different language pairs than Arabic and English. That's because Molina and Albir based their studies on the difficulties they encountered working with those languages. On top of that, one of the researchers whose work we previously mentioned, Praditya also encountered the employment of this technique when examining neologism translation techniques in a text that is translated from Indonesian into English.

The use of couplets in many neologism types points out that when a linguistic unit is difficult to translate with the employment of a single technique, translators benefit from multiple techniques. The neologism "Unbaby" characterizes babies with birth abnormalities, and those babies are not expected to survive. Translators imitated some words with prefixes in the target language and incorporated the prefix "Gayri-". The target language is agglutinative, but some of the old Turkish words employ the pejorative prefix "gayri". As to imitate the source neologism" Unbaby", translators decided to use this pejorative prefix. This prefix enabled translators to present a similarly structured neologism in the target text, besides, the uncommon form of the target neologism emphasized its character as a neologism. While the translation of the prefix uses compensation, the second part involves calque. As "baby" means "bebek" in the target language, the translation of "Unbaby" into "Gayri-bebek" is an example of a couplet.

Another application of couplet can be found in the translation of "Growing Souls Gospel Hour" into "Yetişen Ruhların İncil-i Şerif Saati". The target expression is significantly longer than the source expression and it is almost alienating. The first two words of the collocation are rendered into the target language by using calque, whereas for the second part, "Gospel Hour" a more explanatory equivalent is chosen. The expression "Growing Souls" is the literal equivalent of "Yetişen Ruhlar" and is translated as such. The following word "Gospel" is "any of the four books of the Bible that contain details of the life of Jesus Christ" (Cambridge University Press, 16.03.2021) and is not widely known to the target reader. As to render this uncommon expression, translators have decided on making up a new target expression: "İncil-i Şerif". In the target language "Şerif" means "holy, honorable" as in the example of "Yasin-i Şerif" (TDK Turkish Dictionary, 2019, access date: 16.03.2021). Like "hadis-i şerif", "mezar-ı şerif", or "ramazan-ı şerif", "şerif" is always used as an adjective to highlight the sacredness of expressions and is a culture-specific item that is seldom mentioned as "shariff" in the source language. Translators also decided to involve a hyphen that imitates the features of old Turkish, and no longer exists in the process of contemporary word formation. These deliberate choices of the translators describe the source expression to the target reader with the help of target culture items. "İncil" (bible) is used in daily Turkish, yet the addition of the "-i" suffix and the word "şerif" brings a different context to the expression and highlights the religious character of neologism. Therefore, "Growing Souls Gospel Hour" is transferred into the TL with morphological additions as well as the employment of amplification and calque.

There are only a few examples of the use of the omission technique, so the data at hand did not provide enough material for a detailed analysis. However, as it is a technique that is not present in Molina and Albir's work, it will be explained here shortly. The use of omission is apparent in the translation of "act" into "bunu". It can be said that the translators have avoided using a literal equivalent by involving an anaphora. Nevertheless, the use of anaphor resulted in the omission of neologism.

**CONCLUSION**

This research studies the neologisms in *The Handmaid's Tale* by Margaret Atwood, and the Turkish translations of those neologisms. The data collection is based on the Sevinç Altınçekiç and Özcan Kabakçıoğlu translation of the novel by Doğan Kitap. For the classification of the neologisms, Peter Newmark's neologism types were used, and for the translation techniques, Molina and Albir's work is preferred. The data obtained from this research shows that the two most recurring translation techniques are calque and borrowing.

The neologisms analyzed in our research revealed a new neologism category that is not involved in Peter Newmark's (1988) neologism types. It is observed that some of the neologisms in the target text do not fit into the categories described by Newmark. This new group of neologisms, "translation products" as we name them, appear after the translation has been performed. Some expressions that have a clear meaning in the source text became neologisms after they have been rendered into the target language. *Translation product* neologisms form a connection between the emergence of neologisms and the translation process. Our research is notable in terms of revealing that translation has an impact on the neologism formation process. The approach translators adopt when translating a neologism can result in an emergence of a new neologism in the target language. Through this information, we can also suggest that a broad neologism classification should involve this novel type of neologism. In addition to that, we argue that the neologism formation process is not only related to the author but is also linked to the translator.

In addition to the translation techniques by Molina and Albir, our study highlights the employment of omission and calque. Even though two of the original translation techniques (Vásquez 1977 and Delisle 1993) that Molina and Albir derived their set from involved omission, Molina and Albir opted it out. However, our study argues that the omission technique should be involved in any translation technique set. Furthermore, this claim is consistent with Kurki's findings on neologism translation. At this point, it is a must to emphasize that this issue could be deriving from the generic features of the text. This consistency in data analysis could be present because both Kurki and we work in the same genre: science fiction. As science fiction reader is more familiar with unknown words, terms, and expressions in general, they are also keen on focusing on the semantics behind lexical units rather than perceiving them as neologisms. Because the audience is aware of the fact that the author has a unique universe that is being introduced to them. So as in the case of omission, as long as the meaning is clear, the target reader will not experience difficulties understanding the expression. In this case, translators could choose to omit some neologisms. With other text genres such as textbooks, on the other hand, the same cannot be claimed as the neologisms function as terminological lexical units which render practical information.

Previous studies have established that the use of calque is one of the most frequent translation techniques (see. Praditya, n.d.; Kurki, 2012; Fumani & Abdollahpour, 2017). However, our corpus presents a different character as a literary text occupied by many neologisms with two meanings. Besides their lexical meanings, the neologisms in Margaret Atwood's book have universe-specific meanings as well.

Calque and synonymity are the two most frequently used translation techniques in Kurki's research. Also, Fumani and Abdollahpour found the same in

their research on neologisms in fishing. It is difficult to determine what translation techniques should be used when translating certain types of neologisms, yet the evidence here shows that much prior research shares the same results.

Another significant point is related to the novel *The Testaments* by Atwood which is the continuity of *The Handmaid's Tale*. Notably, the Turkish translation of Testaments also involves most of the neologisms in the first book of the series and they possess the same target expressions that were proposed by Altınçekiç and Kabakçıoğlu. Further studying the neologisms in *The Testaments* could potentially bring more data and provide a base for the examination of the translators' approaches. In order to properly address the question of whether the applied translation techniques vary by a translator, the analysis of this corpus could demonstrate critical information.

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**Yazar Katkı Oranları ve Çıkar Çatışması Beyanı**